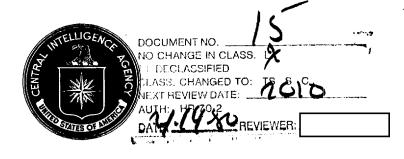
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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

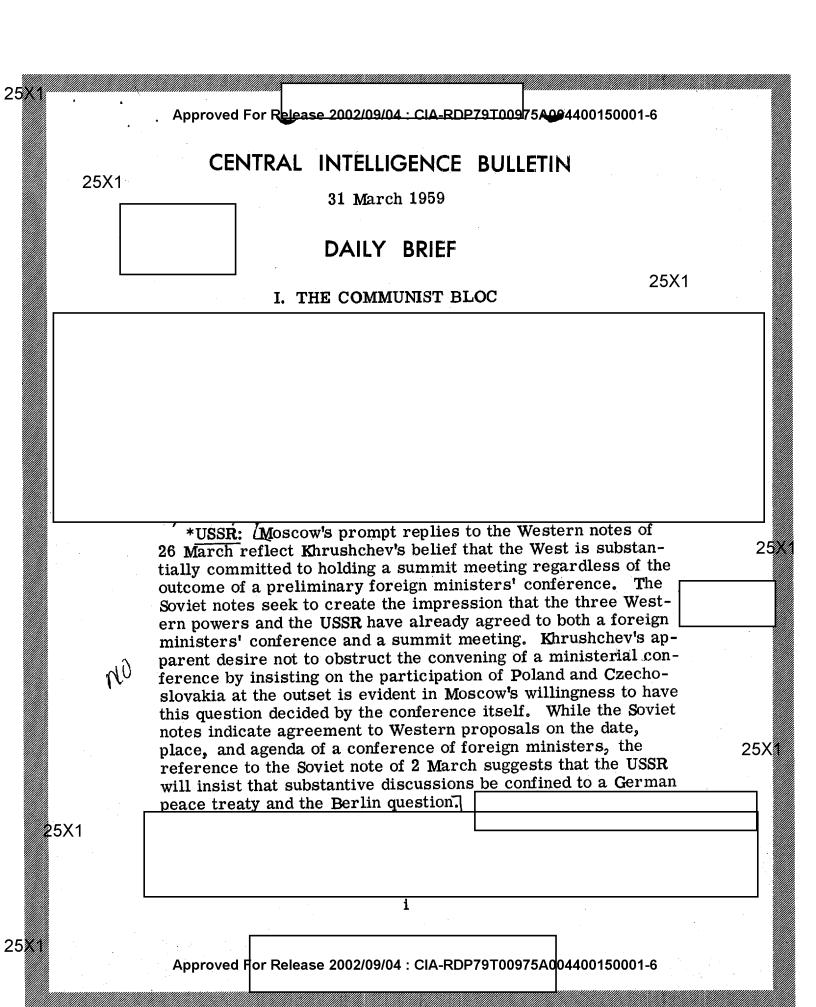
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*Army and State Department review(s) completed.

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| oK | Greece: EDA, the Communist-front party, apparently has reached agreement on at least limited cooperation in the 5 April nationwide municipal elections with Sophocles Venizelos, leader of the largest faction of the non-Communist Liberal party. In the last general elections EDA polled nearly 25 percent of the total vote and attracted a plurality in some large urban areas. It stands to gain both political influence and greater respectability through cooperation with the Venizelos wing of the Liberals. | 25X1 |
| ٥K | Cyprus: Archbishop Makarios, who previously has sought to promote a modus vivendi between right- and left-wing Greek Cypriots through a tacit understanding with the Communists, now has agreed to support moves to weaken the Communist-dominated labor federation on Cyprus. A period of labor unrest, may result and could lead to an end of the political truce | |
| | within the Greek Cypriot community. | 2 |
| | III. THE WEST | |
| | France: Paris believes the West should try to put the USSR on the defensive by following up De Gaulle's public suggestion for a joint aid program attacking basic human problems in underdeveloped countries. The French Government may soon | 25X1 |
| m ^o | propose that a number of Western nations develop a program for Africa as a whole analogous to De Gaulle's plan for Algerian economic development. |] 2 |
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| <u> </u> | 31 Mar 59 DAILY BRIEF iii | . |
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Argentina: In calling a general strike for 3 April, the Peronistas and Communists are renewing strong pressure on President Frondizi to lift the state of siege and take steps which would enable them to regain control of a large segment of organized labor. Although politically motivated, the strike call may find considerable support because of widespread discontent over high living costs and require firm police and military control measures.

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31 Mar 59

DAILY BRIEF

iv

Approved For Release 2002/09/04: CIA-RDP79T00975A004400150001-6 I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC (No Back-up Material)

II. ASIA-AFRICA

Indian Reaction to Tibetan Situation

The Indian Government apparently is finding it increasingly difficult to maintain its official position of friendship toward Communist China in the face of increasing pressure from political groups and many newspapers to take a less equivocal stand on the Tibetan situation.

Prime Minister Nehru, in his statement before a tense Parliament on 30 March, adhered to his established policy of non-interference. His expression of sympathy for the Tibetan rebels was balanced by a reaffirmation of India's desire for friendly relations with Peiping. However, in sharply rejecting the Chinese allegation that discussion of Tibet in the Indian Parliament was "impolite," Nehru made it clear that he would countenance no limitations on parliamentary debate "by any external or internal authority."

Several non-Communist opposition parties now are actively agitating along anti-Chinese lines as expressed in much of the press during the past week, thus intensifying pressure on the government to condemn Peiping for its suppression of the resistance movement. Despite demands even among progovernment newspapers for a "realistic reassessment of the basis of our foreign policy," however, New Delhi is unlikely to deviate markedly from its policy of outward conciliation with Peiping. Nehru apparently is willing, as on past occasions, to let the press and opposition elements express the stronger and more representative views which he feels his government cannot officially endorse.

The Dalai Lama's party was expected to reach the Indian border on 31 March, probably en route to the large lamasery at Tawang in Assam--the first center inside Indian territory on the route from Tibet. Tibetan resistance leaders based in India on 28 March apparently were planning an immediate appeal to Nehru for recognition of a "Tibetan Provisional Government," for asylum for the Dalai Lama and other refugees, and for diplomatic and material assistance to the rebel movement. While New Delhi reportedly is ready to extend political asylum to the Dalai Lama and some refugees, it may try to ease the diplomatic problem posed by their presence by restricting Tibetan activities to nonpolitical affairs and limiting its overt support of the resistance movement.

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Japanese Court Declares Presence of US Troops in Japan Unconstitutional

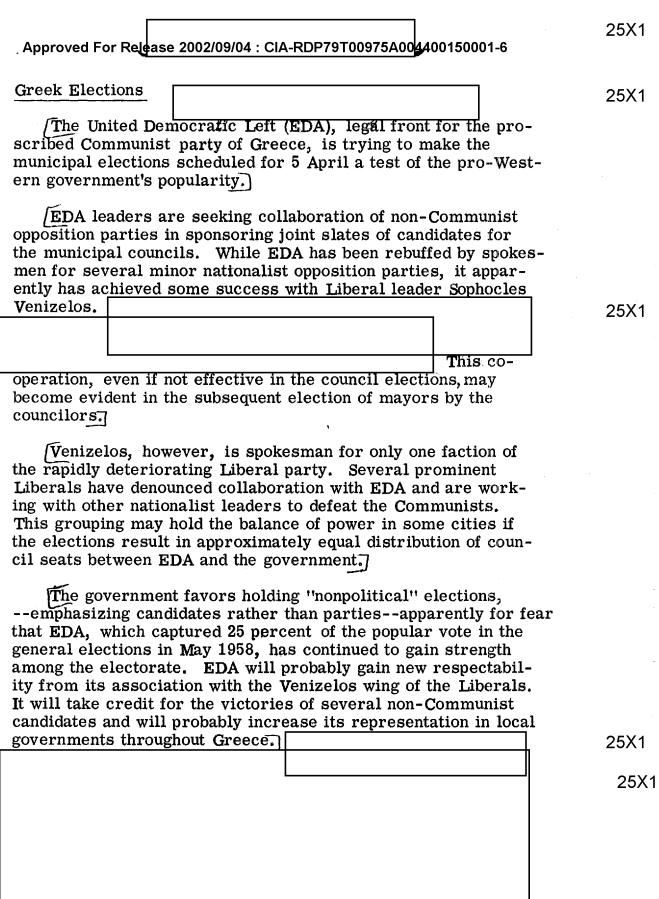
The Tokyo district court's opinion that the presence of foreign troops in Japan is unconstitutional may make it more difficult for Prime Minister Kishi to effect an early revision of the US-Japanese security treaty. Since the government plans to appeal the decision it will have no immediate effect on the legal status of US forces in Japan. It could, however, involve the Kishi government in an undesirable political controversy prior to the parliamentary elections in early June. It also gives added impetus to a nationwide Socialist campaign against revision of the security treaty.

In its action, the district court acquitted seven Japanese nationals accused of trespassing on an American air base in 1957. There is the possibility that incidents similar to that for which the seven were arrested—i.e., breaking down the fence surrounding Tachikawa air base in protest against its expansion—may be repeated. Left-wing labor and student groups, with Socialist encouragement, would be particularly prone to such action.

In declaring the presence of foreign troops unconstitutional, the district court cited article 9 of the Japanese Constitution, which prohibits the maintenance of an "army, navy, air force, and other war potential." The Japanese Government, in maintaining a limited military establishment, has interpreted this provision most liberally on the premise that every country has the inherent right to provide for its own defense, but it has avoided a legal test on this point. The court's decision could lead to additional juridical action on the entire question of military forces in Japan. A Foreign Ministry official has indicated that the government will

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Labor Contest May Disrupt Political Truce on Cyprus

Leaders of the conservative Cyprus Confederation of Workers (SEK) assert that Archbishop Makarios has agreed to support their efforts to increase their membership at the expense of the Pan Cyprian Federation of Labor (PEO), the island's largest union and a bulwark of Communist strength. Apparently Makarios is counting on the Communists' desire for legislative representation to keep them from breaking the political truce among Greek Cypriots in retaliation against attacks on PEO. Recently it was reported that in return for PEO leader Andreas Ziartides' agreement not to contest elections for an independent Cyprus, Makarios promised the Communists a guaranteed proportion—possibly as much as 25 percent—of the seats assigned to the Greek Cypriots.

Now at the zenith of their prestige, the conservative Greek Cypriots are anxious to disorganize and weaken the Communists and leftists, who stand to gain in strength as the new government grapples with the political and economic problems of an independent Cyprus.

| District leaders of the recent | ly disbanded and disarmed |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| EOKA paramilitary organization a | re being brought into the now- |
| ineffectual SEK, and an official of | the International Confederation |
| of Free Trade Unions will give the | m a six-week course in labor- |
| union methods. While regional lea | aders are sorely needed, the |
| danger exists that these former E | |
| strong-arm tactics and disrupt the | present favorable security |
| situation on Cyprus. | • |

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III. THE WEST

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De Gaulle Wants Broad Cooperation to Aid Undeveloped Countries

France may soon follow up De Gaulle's press statement of 25 March that he would welcome a summit discussion aimed at attacking the basic human problems of disease, hunger, and shelter. Premier Debré told Ambassador Houghton on 26 March that De Gaulle believes it important to introduce into the summit talks a topic broader than Berlin which would appeal to the peoples of the West and would put the USSR on the defensive.

De Gaulle has long felt that sooner or later the USSR would be obliged to cooperate with the West against the upsurge of nationalism among non-European peoples, particularly the Chinese. A recent article by Chief of Staff General Paul Ely in the French National Defense Review developed the idea that in another generation an "Americanized" Russia would need help to stave off Chinese expansion westward.

Debré tends to look on De Gaulle's plan for the economic development of Algeria as a prototype for undeveloped areas elsewhere. He feels that a great psychological advance has already been achieved by the plan, although its economic goals are long-range.)

| The French Government | nt has increasingly encouraged foreign | | | |
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| investment in France's dependencies, and some officials seem | | | | |
| inclined to favor a joint We | stern economic development program | | | |
| for Africa as a whole. | | | | |
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General Strike in Argentina Called for 3 April

In calling a general strike for 3 April, the Peronistas and Communists are renewing strong pressure on Argentine President Frondizi to lift the state of siege and take steps which would enable Peronistas to regain control of a large segment of organized labor. Publicly, however, the strike leaders are emphasizing that wages are inadequate in relation to the rapid price rises since the US-backed austerity plan was initiated on 1 January.

Because of widespread discontent over the almost 40-percent increase in living costs this year, the anti-Peronista labor group is meeting to decide whether it must join the strike to avoid losing support among labor. Consequently some Argentine press sources believe the strike could assume the proportions of the general strike in mid-January, which resulted in the government's taking control of ten major unions, including the main Peronista strongholds and the three national unions led by Communists.

| The armed forces strongly support a firm line toward labor | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| and the Communists. They will probably be deployed to support | | | | | |
| the police in controlling any disturbances. | | | | | |
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THE PRESIDENT

The Vice President

Executive Offices of the White House

Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

Scientific Adviser to the President

Director of the Budget

Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization

Special Assistant for Security Operations Coordination

Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities

Special Assistant for Foreign Economic Policy

Executive Secretary, National Security Council

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of State

The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary for Administration

The Counselor

Director, International Cooperation Administration

The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

The Director, The Joint Staff

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Assistant to Secretary of Defense for Special Operations

Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff

Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army

Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy

Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

The Department of the Interior

The Secretary of the Interior

The Department of Commerce

The Secretary of Commerce

Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Director

Atomic Energy Commission

The Chairman

National Security Agency

The Director

National Indications Center

The Director

United States Information Agency

The Director

